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complete set of Dr. Gray's Grasses and Sedges. I was informed by Dr. Sloan, President of the Nat. Hist. Soc., that Dr. Clapp began his botanical investigations when his eyesight had about failed him and he was compelled to do something to engage his attention and keep him in the open air as much as possible. If he had been driven into the study of botany earlier in life he might have established in New Albany an exceedingly fine herbarium, for he had obtained many good exchanges, and was in correspondence with the most eminent botanists of his day. Among other exchanges were sets of plants from Louisiana and Ohio sent by Dr. Riddell. The collection was bundled up at Dr. Clapp's death and the dust of many years was allowed to collect upon it. It remained entirely undisturbed until within a very few years and only now is it in complete order, with modern nomenclature and modern paper, ready for use.—ED.

SOME PLANTS OUT OF THEIR ACCREDITED RANGE.—While in Wisconsin I noticed some plants away from their accredited range. *Isopyrum biternatum*, T. & G. is abundant in the northern part of Walworth County, where also *Cassandra calyculata*, Don. is found in many of the tamarack swamps. *Napaea dioica*, L. has several stations, to my knowledge, in Green County. On the track of the M. & St. P. R. R., between Janesville and Hanover, in Rock County, I found *Cenchrus tribuloides*, L., *Frælichia Floridana*, Moquin and *Cacalia suaveolens*, L., the latter growing abundantly near the Junction depot at Hanover, far from "rich woods."—HERBERT E. COPELAND, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

CENOTHERA SPECIOSA.—This plant is abundant from Jackson County, Missouri, southward, but is not found east. It generally prefers a rich limestone soil of but a few inches thickness resting on limestone. When in full bloom its corolla is often over three inches across, and a bed of these plants, a half acre or more in extent, with their pure white flowers, is very beautiful.—G. C. BROADHEAD.

ON THE SIZE OF FOREST TREES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, IND.—During the summer of 1873, in the prosecution of some botanical work in Southern Indiana, I was led to observe the size and character of the forest trees by the numerous questions asked me on the subject by the farmers in the region worked up. I here present a condensed view of the results obtained by the measurement of over 1000 trees in Jefferson County. The measure of the diameter was taken three feet above the ground. The numerals in brackets following the name indicate the number of trees measured.

	Average diam.,	2 feet	8 in.,	average	height,	65 feet.
<i>Fagus ferruginea</i> Ait. [400]	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Quercus rubra</i> , L. [150]	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Quercus alba</i> , L. [150]	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Liriodendron Tulipifera</i> , L. [150]	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> , Wang. [100]	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Acer rubrum</i> , L. [100]	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> , L. [75]	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Ulmus Americana</i> , Willd. [75]	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Æsculus glabra</i> , Willd. [50]	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Æsculus flava</i> , Ait. [50]	"	"	"	"	"	"

The largest tree found in the county (*Platanus occidentalis*, L.) measured at the base 13 feet-6 inches. Some 10 feet up the trunk the diameter was 8 feet-4 inches, and 25 feet from the ground measured 6 feet. The height of this giant tree could not be ascertained, as it had been broken by storms. *Fagus ferruginea*, Ait. and *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, L. attain a size at times I have not seen equalled in any other part of the state. I have noted several of the latter species between 8 and 10 feet in diameter. Of the former a diameter of 5 feet is not uncommon, and I have two noted that exceed 6 feet. Some few items concerning the numerical relation which the different species bear to one another, will be reserved for subsequent notes.—M. S. COULTER, *Logansport, Ind.*